



Research



Employment Tracker

Georgia

July 2025

NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING A SALARY

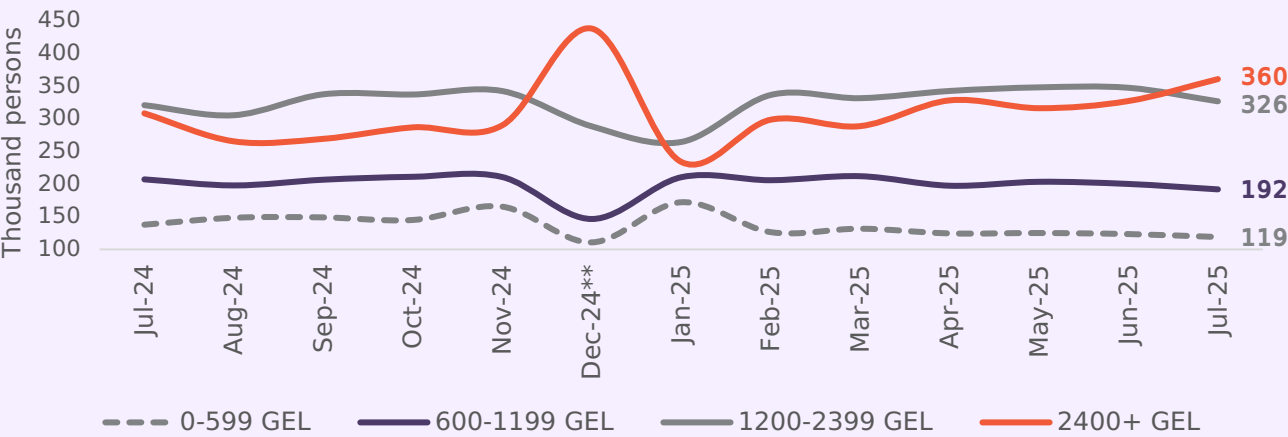
In July 2025, the number of persons receiving a monthly salary remained nearly unchanged compared to June 2025 and increased by 2.5% compared to July 2024, reaching 997,190.*

In July 2025, the share of persons receiving a monthly salary up to 600 GEL amounted to 11.9%, which was 0.5 percentage points lower than in June 2025 and 2.2 percentage points lower than in July 2024.

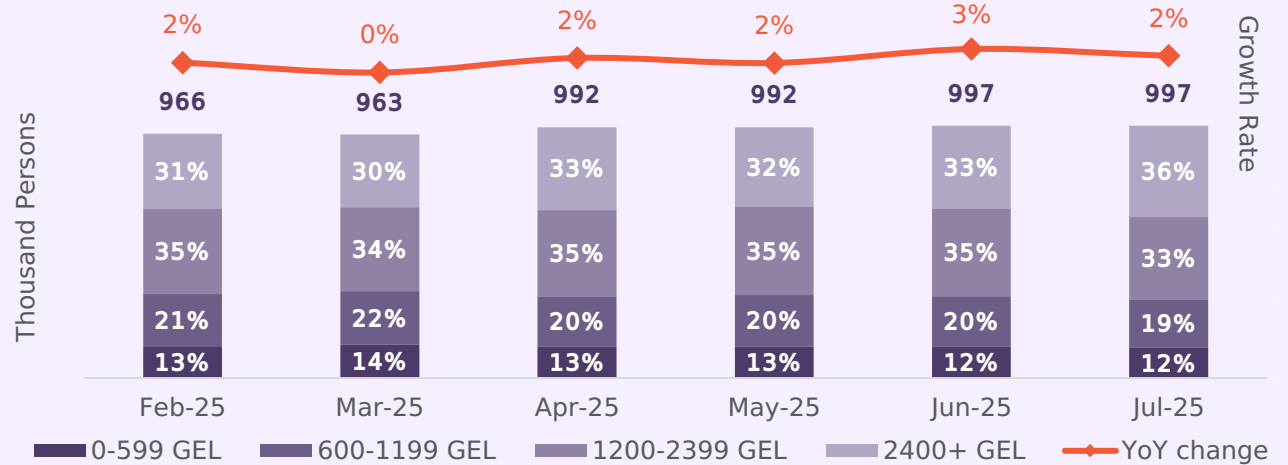
In July 2025, the share of persons receiving a monthly salary of 2,400 GEL or more amounted to 36.1%, which was 3.4 percentage points higher than in June 2025 and 4.5 percentage points higher than in July 2024.

In July 2025, the share of persons receiving a monthly salary of 9,600 GEL or more amounted to 3.1%, which was 0.3 percentage points higher than in June 2025 and 0.6 percentage points higher than in July 2024.

Graph 1: Number of Persons Receiving a Salary (by Salary Range)




Graph 2: Number of Persons Receiving a Salary, Growth rate, and Share (by Salary Range)




* The data provided by the Revenue Service are not final and might slightly change (last viewed on 20.08.2025; data represent gross salaries).
** The large share of the 2400+ GEL category in December 2024 was largely due to a significant number of people receiving year-end bonuses (13th salary).

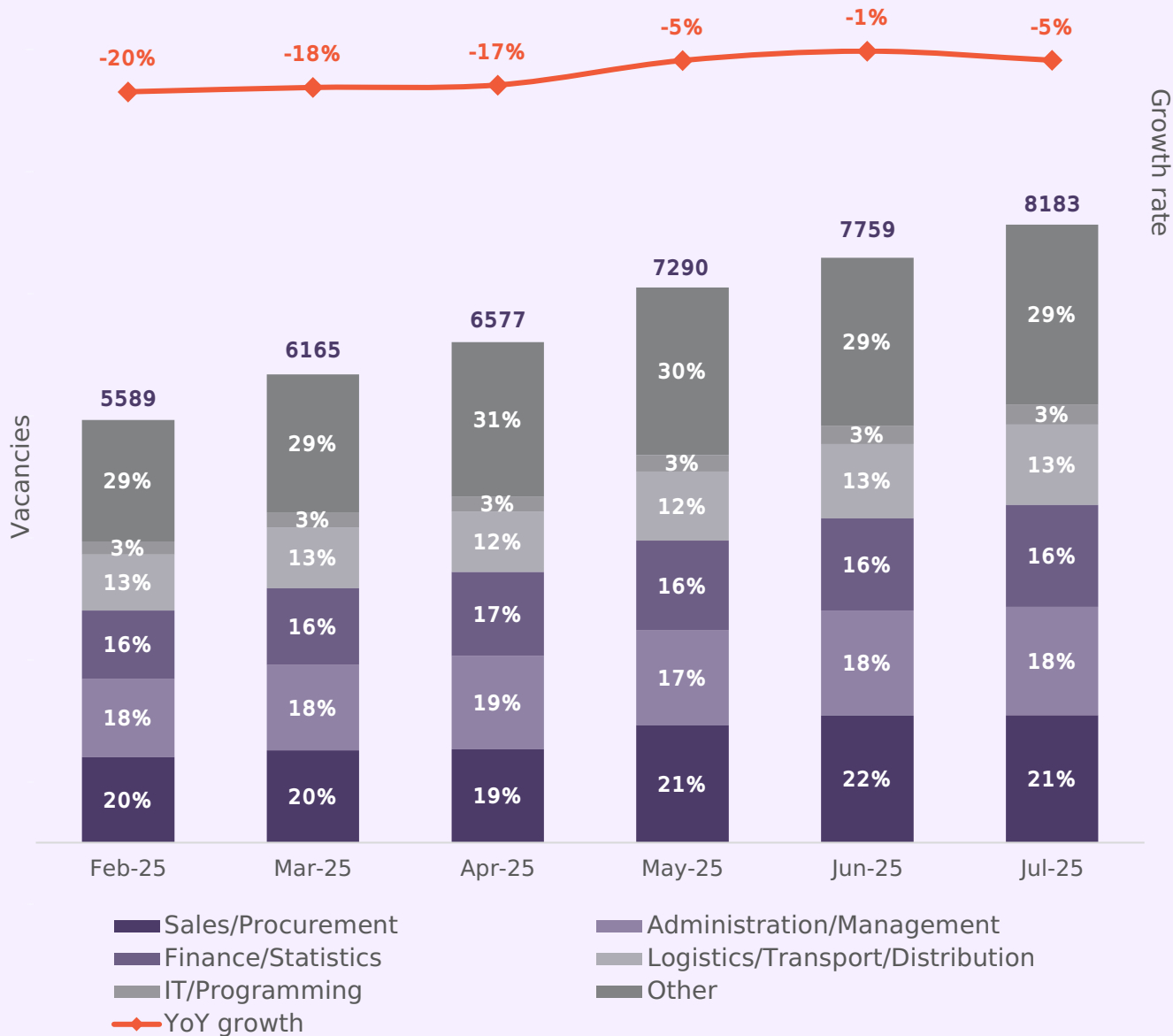
TOTAL VACANCIES PUBLISHED ON jobs.ge

 In July 2025, the total number of vacancies published on jobs.ge amounted to 8,183, which was 5.5% higher compared to June 2025, but 4.5% lower compared to July 2024. The largest month-over-month increase was observed in IT and programming category (+11.1%), while the smallest increase was in sales and procurement (+0.3%). Similarly, the largest year-over-year increase was in IT and programming category (+26.8%), while the largest decrease among main


categories was in logistics, transport and distribution category (-11.2%).

 From May 2025 to July 2025, the total number of vacancies published on jobs.ge amounted to 23,232, which was 3.5% lower compared to the same period of 2024. The logistics, transport and distribution category saw the largest decrease of 10.9% during this period.

Graph 3: Number of Vacancies Published on jobs.ge



VACANCIES PUBLISHED ON jobs.ge BY CATEGORY

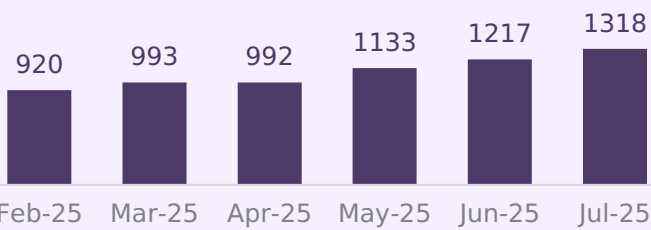
 From May 2025 to July 2025, a total of 899 vacancies were published in the field of IT and Programming, which was 15.3% higher compared to the corresponding period of 2024.

 From May 2025 to July 2025, a total of 6,097 vacancies were published in sales and procurement, which was 4.4% higher compared to the corresponding period of 2024.

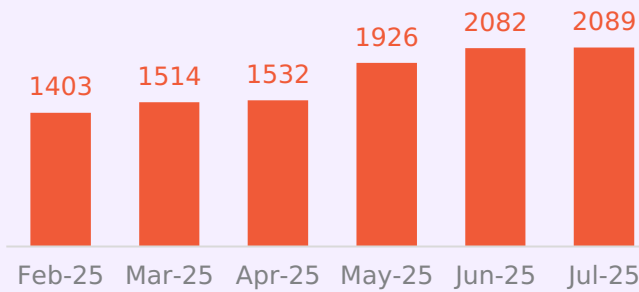
 From May 2025 to July 2025, a total of 4,652 vacancies were published in the field of finance and statistics, which was 8.2% higher compared to the corresponding period of 2024.

Graph 4: Number of Vacancies Published on jobs.ge by Category

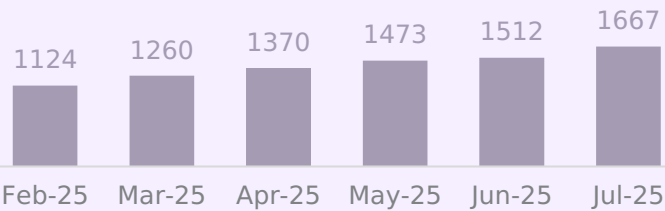
Logistics/Transport/Distribution



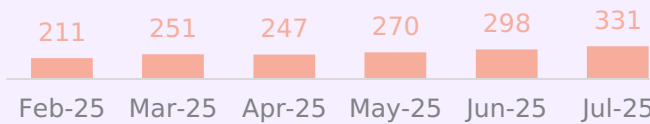
Sales/Procurement



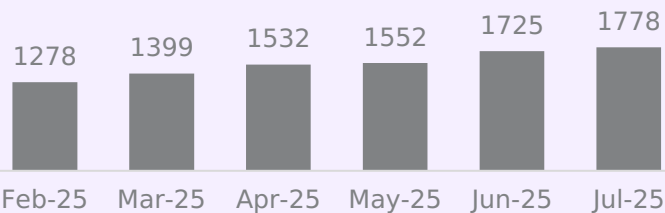
Finance/Statistics



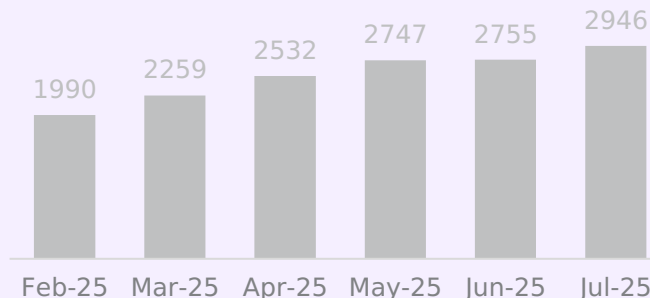
IT/Programming



Administration/Management



Other



LABOR MARKET ANALYSIS: BEVERIDGE CURVE

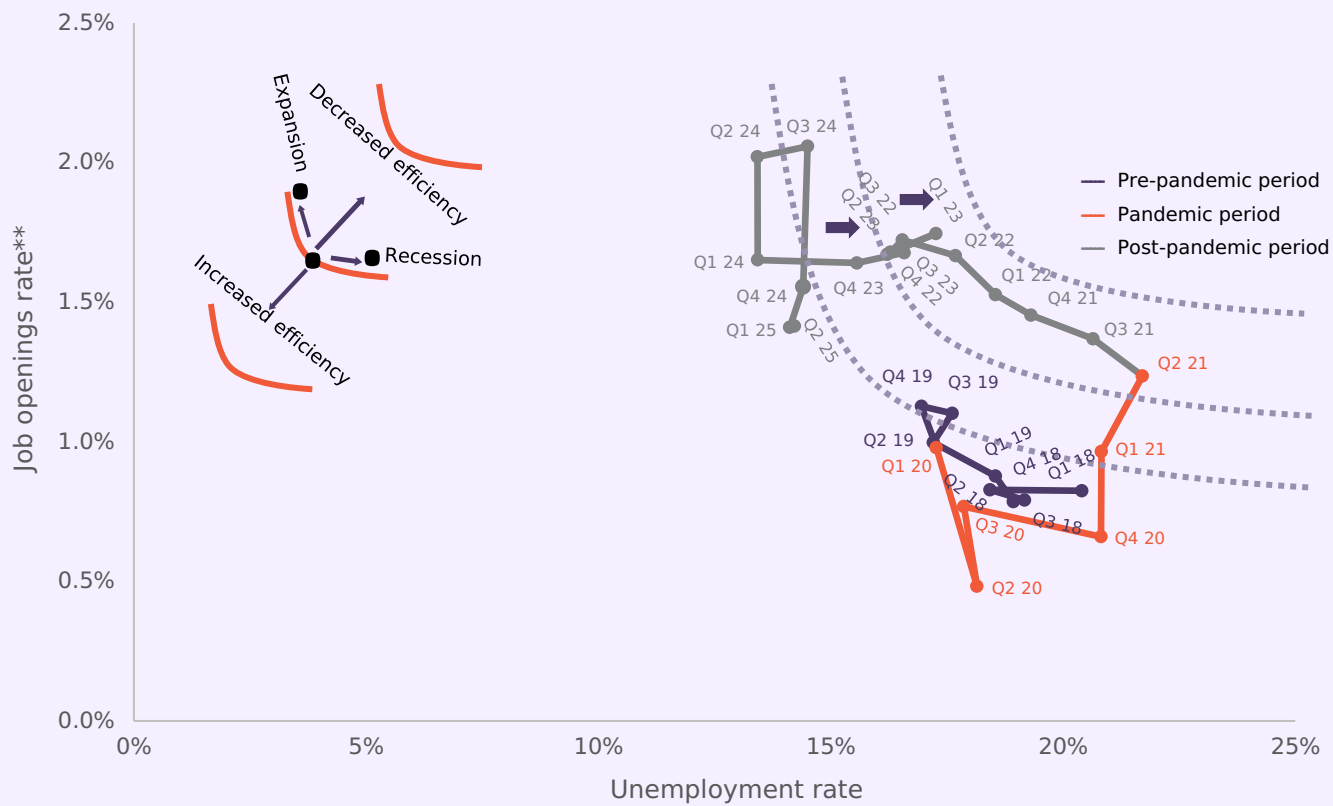
The efficiency of the labor market remained stable: According to the seasonally adjusted Beveridge Curve, the efficiency of the labor market remained unchanged in Q2 2025 compared to Q1 2025, as neither the job openings rate nor the unemployment rate showed a statistically significant change.

Pandemic-induced recession (Q1 2020 - Q2 2021): During the pandemic, the economy went into a recession phase with increasing unemployment rate and declining job openings. As COVID-19 restrictions eased in Q1 2021, the Beveridge Curve shifted outward, reflecting a higher job openings rate, while unemployment remained the same, indicating a decline in the labor mar-

ket efficiency.

Post-pandemic recovery (Q3 2021 - Q2 2024): the Georgian economy returned to a phase of expansion while the labor market tightness started to mount with the decreasing unemployment rate and the increasing job openings rate but at a lower efficiency level compared to its pre-pandemic state. In Q3 2022, the Beveridge Curve might have shifted once again since the unemployment rate decreased sharply and the job openings rate increased slightly, perhaps indicating a move of the labor market efficiency towards its pre-pandemic level. In Q2 of 2024, labor market efficiency slightly increased again.

Graph 5: Beveridge Curve*



PMCG Research developed the Beveridge Curve with the support of the National Bank of Georgia.

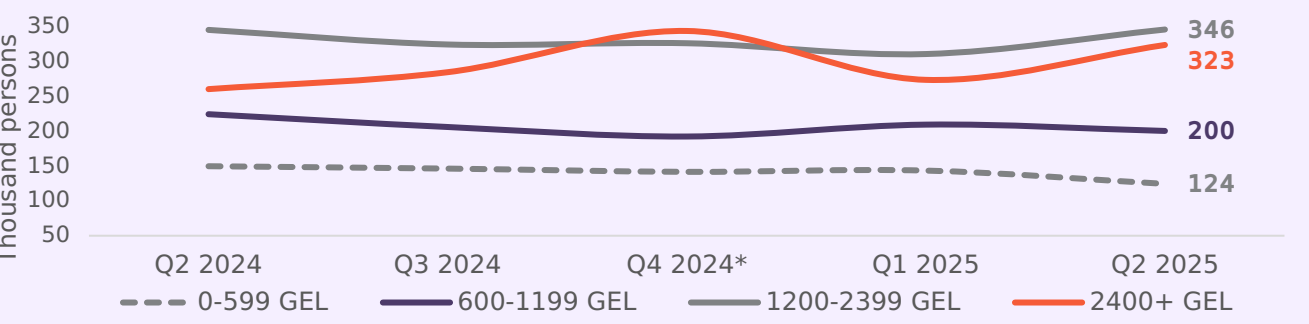
* The Beveridge Curve captures the relationship between the unemployment rate (X-Axis) and the job openings rate (Y-Axis). The Beveridge Curve provides important information about the functioning of the labor market and the sustainability of the economy. Particular features of it are as follows: A) The inward shift of the Beveridge Curve (towards the origin) indicates an increase in the efficiency of the labor market; B) The outward shift of the Beveridge Curve (away from the origin) indicates a decrease in the efficiency of the labor market; and C) The vertical shift to the left indicates the economy going into an expansionary phase, and the vertical shift to the right indicates the economy going into recession. The job openings rate and unemployment rate have been seasonally adjusted.
** The job openings rate is computed by dividing the number of job openings by the sum of employment and job openings and multiplying that quotient by 100.

LABOR MARKET INDICATORS

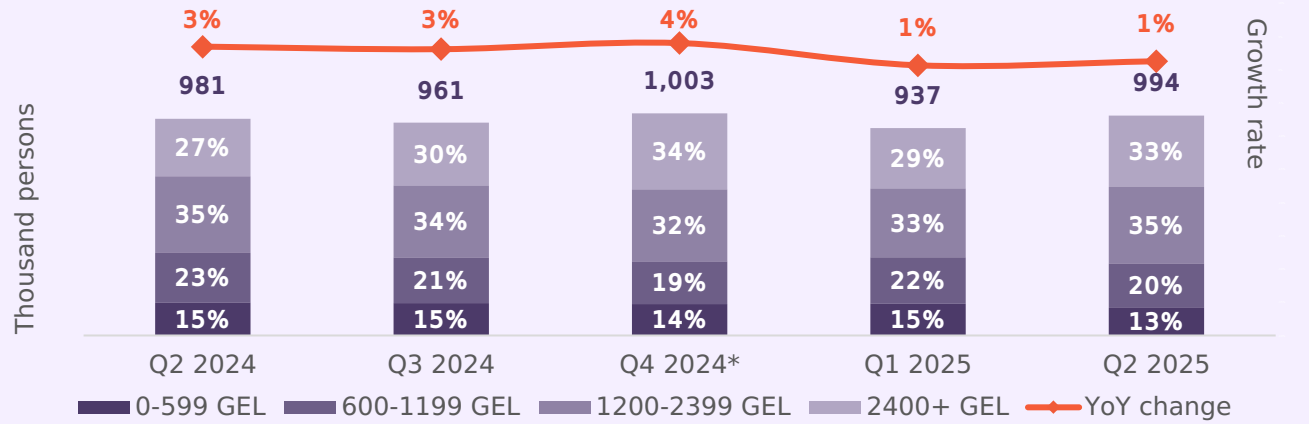
| | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 Q1 | 2024 Q2 | 2024 Q3 | 2024 Q4 | 2025 Q1 | 2025 Q2 |
|---|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Number of people in the labor force (thousands) | 1551.6 | 1596.3 | 1630.5 | 1607.6 | 1633.4 | 1646.4 | 1633.6 | 1593.9 |
| Number of employed people (thousands) | 1283.7 | 1334.6 | 1401.9 | 1387.8 | 1407.6 | 1412.5 | 1394.2 | 1366.3 |
| Number of hired employed people | 870.9 | 920.4 | 952.9 | 935.8 | 974.4 | 978.5 | 958.3 | 940.5 |
| Number of self-employed employed people (thousands) | 412.1 | 413.6 | 448.2 | 451.5 | 432.7 | 433.5 | 434.7 | 422.2 |
| Number of unemployed people (thousands) | 267.9 | 261.7 | 228.6 | 219.7 | 225.7 | 233.9 | 239.4 | 227.6 |
| Labor force participation rate (%) | 51.9 | 53.3 | 55 | 54.5 | 54.7 | 54.9 | 54.8 | 54.1 |
| Employment rate (%) | 42.9 | 44.5 | 47.3 | 47 | 47.1 | 47.1 | 46.8 | 46.4 |
| Unemployment rate (%) | 17.3 | 16.4 | 14 | 13.7 | 13.8 | 14.2 | 14.7 | 14.3 |
| Average nominal monthly salary (GEL) | 1543 | 1766.8 | 1943.4 | 2004.9 | 2056.7 | 2217.5 | 2170.1 | - |

QUARTERLY TRENDS IN SALARIES AND JOB VACANCIES

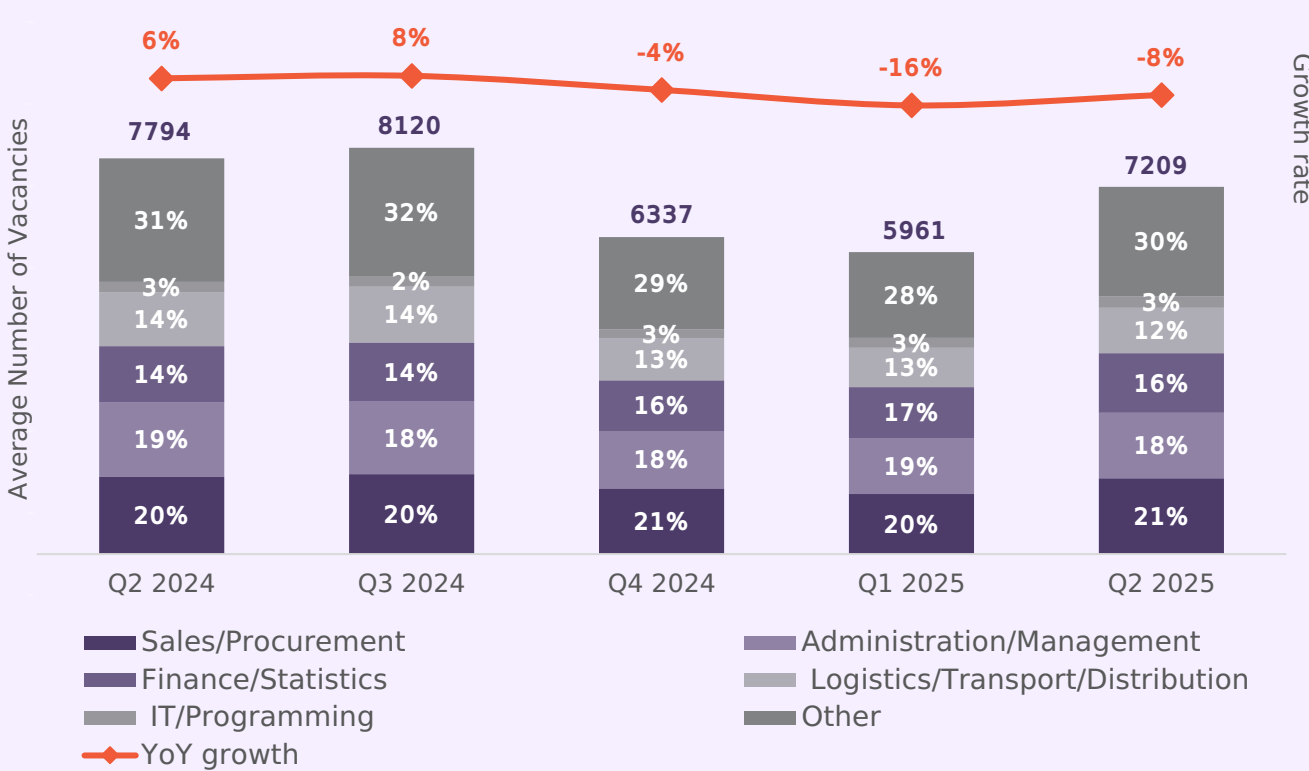
Graph 6: Quarterly Average Number of Persons Receiving a Salary (by Salary Range)



Graph 7: Quarterly Average Number of Persons Receiving a Salary, Growth rate, and Share (by Salary Range)



Graph 8: Quarterly Average Number of Vacancies Published on jobs.ge



* The large share of the 2400+ GEL category in Q4 2024 was largely due to a significant number of people receiving year-end bonuses (13th salary).

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